

the characteristics of the great cities of the Old World, where such things have existed for centuries.

Napoleon as a Pamphleteer Historian.

His Majesty the Emperor of France solaces himself in his captivity at Wilhelmshöhe by an occasional resort to the exercise of his faculty as a newspaper pamphleteer. He has produced two brochures, or, more properly speaking, a lengthy one continued at intervals, since he surrendered to the Prussians. Both productions bear the impress of the Marquis de Grioult as author, a most convincing testimony of the gallant devotion with which that gentleman is inclined to serve the fallen dynasty, as well as an evidence of what heavy burdens the chivalrous nobleman is disposed to bear in the royal cause. The first portion of Napoleon's work was published exclusively and *verbatim* in the HERALD some time since. Of the second, or final, we have had the chief points telegraphed specially by cable from Wilhelmshöhe, our correspondent having been afforded an opportunity of making extracts from the advanced sheets of the paper, so that he could discharge his duty with accuracy and impartiality. This special telegram was dated at Wilhelmshöhe, forwarded to London, transmitted there specially on the 9th instant to New York and published in our columns next day. The HERALD writer at Wilhelmshöhe said:—"Having had an opportunity of looking over the sheets of the Emperor Napoleon's forthcoming pamphlet, by the Marquis de Grioult, who has been chosen by his Majesty as the author, I am enabled to telegraph extracts for the use of the HERALD." He then goes on to forward the essential items.

"We are induced to make this reference to our special enterprise with regard to the production of Napoleon's pamphlet on this side of the Atlantic for the reason that, even in this glorious, joyous and hopeful Christmas season, a city journal here in New York, one of those 'prophets of the past' which throw gloom in the light of go-ahead newspaperdom, has just set to and printed the paper, having extracted it from the files of the British masts dated away back on the 10th instant, the day our Wilhelmshöhe special report was printed. The world has moved rapidly forward since that moment. Fourteen days have elapsed. The universal aspect has been changed from London and Paris to St. Petersburg and Constantinople. To glance back is unworthy of enterprise. No person goes to St. Helena to learn about the consequences of Waterloo as they are experienced to-day.

"BELIEVE NOT IN THE PROMISES OF PRINCES."—But you had better believe a gallon of Prince's Bays will prove a no small welcome to many a poor but worthy household to-morrow.

The Little Children on Randall's Island.

In these pleasant hours, when all hearts are, or should be, full of kindly feeling, it is indeed an astonishing thing to hear that the School Trustees of the Twelfth ward have been petitioning the Board of Education to restore to them the privilege of flogging the poor children on Randall's Island. This is interpreting the ideas and associations of the happy home season of the year in a new sense with a vengeance—the children of misfortune and sorrow from their birth—should be made exceptions to the strict rule that rescues our three hundred thousand public school pupils of New York from the degradation of the ferule and the lash, is a most extraordinary pretension, worthy only of darker times long gone by, and gone indeed, we trust, forever. Of all the juvenile flock these waifs and strays of public charity, who have no other friends or parents than the Corporation and the State, should be treated with the tenderest care and consideration. That they alone are to be cuffed and buffeted by unkind hands is a monstrous conceit. What have the Squeers and Gradgrinds of the Twelfth been dreaming? Glad we are, to learn that the true-hearted gentlemen of the Board at once refused to concur with any such assumption, and we think that we know the excellent citizens in the school control of the upper districts well enough to be assured that they would not for an instant tolerate any infringement of the rules which the sense and humanity of the New York public have imposed. Will the reactionary Trustees please, on this Christmas Day and hereafter, to recall the rebuke of the Saviour to those who chided the little ones who drew nigh to Him, as most needing His protection and His love?

Christmas Day in Rome.

The Pope has been shorn of his temporalities, the "Eternal City" has been appropriated by the Italian government as the future capital of Italy, and King Victor Emmanuel is shortly to make his "grande entrée" to signalize the crowning of the edifice of Italian Unity. The Holy Father, we are assured, is in the position of a prisoner in his own capital, and we know that he emphatically denounces the seizure of his temporal dominions and all concerned therein, and will make no compromise involving the sacrifice of the patrimony of St. Peter; and yet we doubt not that this Christmas celebration in St. Peter's will lack nothing of the grandeur and fervent piety usual in that great temple on this anniversary of the Saviour of mankind. We dare say that in Rome and in all other places throughout the world the congregations of the Catholic Church will this time celebrate this day with greater devotion than ever before, in view of the extraordinary embarrassments and afflictions that have fallen upon the venerable head of their Church. In this view, then, we may say, the Pope will find great consolation in his present distress, and in this view we heartily wish him "a merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

DOWN SOUTH, among our Americans of

Caucasian, and especially of African, descent, it is a time-honored custom to celebrate Christmas for seven days and seven nights, with a grand blowout beginning at sunset on the 31st of December and continuing for at least thirty-six hours in honor of the New Year. Success to this time-honored custom down South.

A HOPEFUL CHRISTMAS SIGN.—The *Leader* was yesterday silent upon the late anti-Hoffman movement, and, therefore, the country press may be at rest for at least a week.

approved of the system, but the Boards of Aldermen did not see any light in the subject, and so the proposition hung on, until now the people of Buffalo, by a vote of twenty-one to one in Common Council, have granted permission to a company to lay pipes in that city for the supply of pure manufactured oxygen and hydrogen, according to the patent of Professor Tassie, who was about carrying out this plan in Paris when the war broke out. This is rather humiliating to us.

A Double Christmas.

This year we have a double Christmas. To-day is the religious festival, when people return thanks for the great miracle which brought redemption to all mankind. This is the day when piety holds its meek levee in the churches and orisons ascend to heaven amid the perfume and smoke of incense in presence of magnificent altars. But to-morrow the world will hold high carnival indoors and out of doors. Frolic and fun and good nature will light up every face—the downy cheek of the child and the furrowed features of old age. To-morrow will indeed be the holiday Christmas. Then turkeys will be sacrificed like holocausts upon that household altar the dinner table, and mirth and good cheer will abound everywhere. Labor will abandon its Ixion wheel for a time. The money changers will have vanished from the Wall street temple, and public business in the courts and offices of government will be suspended. Not even an office-seeker will be seen around the rooms of the city magistrates. The weather is crisp and pleasant—suggestive of light hearts and happy surroundings. We hope, therefore, that the whole community will enjoy a merry Christmas, and prepare—by extending their benevolence to the poor—for the enjoyment of a happy New Year.

A "Free Church in a Free State" in France.

A cable telegram from London states that M. Gambetta has notified the Holy See, on the part of the French people, of his desire that France shall terminate the concordat with the Sovereign Pontiff, so that "the entire separation of the Church from the State may be secured." This is a very important movement on the part of the French government and in complete accordance with the popular and progressive sentiment of Europe. Napoleon undertook the work apparently, but was afraid to complete it. Austria and Italy have moved towards its realization. England has freed religion practically from the control of the executive, the crown leaving the Church question almost entirely in the hands of the Parliament. Queen Victoria remains in the anomalous position of head of a Church for the moment, as does the Czar of Russia; but it is to be hoped that within a very short period we shall behold the mind of man universally liberated with respect to his form of prayer and place of worship, the clergy reinstated on a truly apostolic footing in the matter of their pay and purses, and all mankind worshipping the Star of Bethlehem, from the manger to Calvary and from the cross to the tomb after the resurrection, without favor and "without price" or charge. The French peasants are really good Catholics. They do not wish that their clergy shall be subservient to the lay power.

ANNIE WATERS, a young woman who was arrested and imprisoned some time ago in Newark for alleged shoplifting, has been released on one thousand dollars bail, and is now said to be a respectable young lady of Brooklyn, a music teacher by profession. If this is true and she was not guilty of shoplifting do not our laws or the laws of New Jersey require an early revision to prevent future instances of respectable and tenderly raised young girls passing through the maddening ordeal of a night in jail?

JOHN SURRATT should be sent to a lunatic asylum. He has had the supreme lunacy to ask the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington for the privilege of lecturing on the subject of his mother's execution and Mr. Lincoln's assassination, in Lincoln Hall, the memorial temple of the martyred President himself. The members of the Association, who hesitated about denying the request, and finally had to call a meeting to decide against it, have probably a grain or two of lunacy also in their own temperaments.

HE WHO ENDETH THE YEAR FREE FROM DEBT and with honor endeth it with riches and glory. Therefore, envy not the man who emblazoneth his wealth but cheats his creditors, and thereby endangereth his own soul. Oae week before New Year.

Mrs. PHELPS, the lady who was charged by a shop girl for "lifting" ten cents' worth of candy in a Sixth avenue candy store, explained the matter fully before Judge Dowling yesterday, and was acquitted at once. It was merely an instance of over-zeal on the part of the unfortunate shop girl, who doubtless felt fully convinced that she was right in her suspicions. The shopkeepers have found to their sorrow that honesty and respectability are not always to be identified by the apparel of the wearer, and Mrs. Phelps was an unlucky victim of too much carelessness.

WHEN THE BELLS CHIME OUT a welcome to Christmas, and solemn strains are breathed today from the grand organs of the churches, echoing the songs of the seraphim, remember that it is the voice of charity which speaks—that sublime charity which was born in a manger, which was taught in peril and suffering, and which was proclaimed from Calvary by an utterance the grandest that ever came from human lips—"Father, forgive them!" Let us take care of the poor.

DOWN SOUTH, among our Americans of Caucasian, and especially of African, descent, it is a time-honored custom to celebrate Christmas for seven days and seven nights, with a grand blowout beginning at sunset on the 31st of December and continuing for at least thirty-six hours in honor of the New Year. Success to this time-honored custom down South.

A HOPEFUL CHRISTMAS SIGN.—The *Leader* was yesterday silent upon the late anti-Hoffman movement, and, therefore, the country press may be at rest for at least a week.

FRANCE.

Particulars of the Sortie from Paris.

Despatch from King William Announcing the Repulse of the French.

Rumored Defeat of General Chauzy.

Battle and French Victory at Pont Noyelle.

Herald Special Reports from Germany.

Explanation of the Late Proclamation of German Unity.

Determination to Fight On Till France Succumbs.

Extraordinary Activity of the Military Authorities.

Circular from Count Bismarck on French Breaches of Parole.

THE SORTIE FROM PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Despatch from King William—Sortie from Paris—Repulse of the French.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, 1870.
Queen Augusta has just made public the following despatch from King William, dated at Versailles:—
The French made a sortie in the direction of Staines and Bourget, prompted by the mistaken idea that a French army of relief was approaching. Many French prisoners were taken in the assault on the Saxon position. The sortie was easily repulsed. The cold is intense.

No Engagement Thursday—French Losses—Prisoners Captured.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 24, 1870.
Advices from Paris to the night of the 23d have been received by balloon, which landed near Nuits. There was no engagement on that day (Thursday), but a general battle was regarded as imminent.

FRENCH LOSSES.
The journals estimate the losses of the French in the combats of the 21st at about 800 killed and wounded, and speak in glowing terms of the great confidence and ardor displayed by the National Guard.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.
During the great sortie from Paris on Wednesday General Ducrot took many hundred prisoners. The general situation is more encouraging for the French.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Rumored Defeat of Chauzy—Result of French Strategy.

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1870.
A despatch from Havre says a rumor was prevalent there to-day that General Chauzy had been defeated by the combined armies of the Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles and is now in full retreat.

BOURBANK'S AND CHAUZY'S STRATEGY.
A despatch from Bordeaux says that the non-occupation of Tours and the retreat of other Prussian forces toward Orleans are said to be the result of a strategical movement of Generals Chauzy and Bourbaki.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
A Battle at Pont Noyelle—The French Victorious.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 21, 1870.
In an official despatch telegraphed from Lille on the night of the 23d General Faidherbe announces to the Minister of War that his army engaged the enemy at Pont Noyelle on that day. The battle lasted from eleven in the forenoon until six o'clock in the evening. For the greater portion of the time it was an artillery duel, which was finally terminated by a charge by the French infantry along the whole line. The enemy were driven back and the French troops remained masters of the field.

NO FEARS FOR HAVRE.
Havre is now so strongly fortified that no fears are apprehended of an attack. All the works about the city are fully manned and supplied, and there are several war vessels riding at anchor before the city.

CHERBOURG IMPREGNABLE.
Cherbourg is also regarded as impregnable to any force the Germans can bring against it. The fortifications on the land side have been completed and armed, and, as at Havre, frigates are stationed in the roads.

MANTEUFFEL'S MOVEMENTS.
General Manteuffel has undoubtedly moved his forces for the purpose of opposing the march of the French army of General Faidherbe.

ROUEN ALMOST EVACUATED.
Rouen has been almost entirely evacuated by the Prussians. There were only 1,500 German soldiers there yesterday.

War Ships for Havre—Faidherbe Being Surrounded—A Battle Expected Near Amiens.

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1870.
A French squadron has left Brest for Havre, and additional ships-of-war are being got in readiness for the same destination.

SURROUNDING FAIDHERBE.
A despatch from Brussels says General Faidherbe is being surrounded by the Germans, and that the Prussians have occupied Soissons and Sissonne.

INSURRECTION IN HERIMS.
Advices from Versailles state that 6,000 Saxons have left Saunoy with the intention of making a forced march to Rheims, where the people are reported to have risen in insurrection against the authority of the Prussian commander.

GENERAL ITEMS.
The Prussians have left Dieppe, but are encamped

near by in heavy force. Two French iron-clads are stationed off the port.

Late despatches from Amiens report General Manteuffel near that city, and that a battle is probable. Information has been received from Cherbourg that there are now 63,000 French troops at Havre.

GERMAN WAR REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Pushing German Unity—Anxiety for the Fall of Paris—The Postponed Bombardment—Forwarding Ammunition—Napoleon to be Restored—Military Measures—Barrage of the Authorities—Determined to Fight It Out.

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1870.
I have received the following letter from the New York HERALD correspondent at Berlin dated the 21st inst. Your correspondent writes:—

HURRYING GERMAN UNITY.
By the consummation of the superficial union of Germany Bismarck has played his strongest trump. It would have been hazardous to have delayed until after the close of the war, as the ardor of the southern States might then have cooled. The proclamation of the United Empire of Germany from Versailles, amid the din of uninterrupted hostilities, has a twofold effect. It shows the French the utter uselessness of further opposition against their opponents, and it displays the utmost harmony and strength of all the German States in the heat of the conflict.

ANXIETY FOR THE FALL OF PARIS.
The uncertainty as to the time when Paris will fall forms the principal topic of conversation. In answer to the demand for the speedy bombardment of the city the official organ of the Prussian government assures the public that their military chief is fully aware of his duty, and will leave nothing undone to speedily reduce the capital.

THE POSTPONED BOMBARDMENT.
A belief prevails here that the non-bombardment of Paris is due to the influence of the Queen of England; but the official journal replies to this opinion that it is due rather to the difficulty of reaching the city effectively from the present locations of the Prussian batteries, which are yet incomplete and lacking in ammunition.

FORWARDING AMMUNITION.
This latter assertion is well founded. For some days past the Potsdam and Anhalt Railway has daily forwarded one hundred wagon loads of the largest projectiles, and the great gun foundry at Spandau is incessantly at work manufacturing ordnance of the largest calibre. A belief prevails in military circles that the bombardment of Paris will begin before Christmas, but while such speculations are idle, all agree in the opinion that the fall of Paris is tantamount to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.
Once in possession of the capital the Germans will take a firm footing and occupy the country until the French elect a responsible government. In regard to the manner of accomplishing this, whether by upsetting the present government, recalling Napoleon, restoring the Orleans family, or by a convocation of the general Councils of France, the widest opinions are formed, although those who are best informed express the conviction that the only way out of the present labyrinth is by the recognition of the constitutional government of Napoleon.

MILITARY MEASURES.
Wonderful efforts are still making for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The oldest classes of the landwehr have been drafted and equipped and sent to the front, and calls are made for officers formerly in the service to return to active duty. Officials have been taken from the various departments and sent with muskets on their shoulders to fill civil posts in the occupied territory. Play bills announce that actors, singers, scene shifters, &c., have gone to the war, and similar lists are present of men absent from the schools, universities, courts and hospitals.

COMMISSARY AND QUARTERMASTER'S WORK.

The city (Berlin) is depressed by these evidences of a long continued war. It is astonishing what activity is exhibited by the authorities in ministering to the wants of 1,000,000 of men on a foreign soil. A single factory sends daily 80,000 cans of preserved meats. Up to this date there have been sent to France 65,000,000 of letters, 45,000,000 of thalers, 1,000,000 parcels, 35,000 official packages—all sent to the front through the post office in the field, which covers 5,700 English miles in length, and requires the services of 350 officers and 5,000 clerks and positions. The government now invites bids for 1,000 two-horse teams.

DETERMINED TO FIGHT IT OUT.
The firmest determination exists among the troops, despite the hardships which they must encounter, not to cease in their efforts until they have brought the war to a successful end. It now seems as if there is little prospect of that for the next three or four months. But the soldiers are resolute although far distant from home and country. The invasion demonstrates to the German people that their destiny lies in the hands of their sovereign rulers, whose behests they are bound to obey. For this reason everything is planned and executed at headquarters, while the Prussian Diet refrains from war legislation, except to vote the budget. The liberals scarcely dare make their voices heard to offer any propositions in behalf of the people.

COUNT BISMARCK ON FRENCH HONOR.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
German Official Indictment Against French Officers and the Government of National Defence—Breaches of Parole by Military Prisoners—Escape to the French Lines—Employment of the Refugees Against the King's Troops—Will the French Observe Treaties?

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1870.
The special correspondent of the HERALD in Berlin telegraphs the following letter for transmission by the cable to New York:—
Count Bismarck in a circular despatch to the representatives of the North German Confederation serving at foreign courts and near to the seats of government in Washington and Switzerland dwells, in the first instance, on the fact that many French officers, among others Generals Ducrot, Barrai and Cambrin, have, "in violation of the word of honor" given on parole, rejoined the French army, proving thereby that "the word of honor of French officers does not in all instances constitute the guarantee for which it was accepted." The Prussian Premier further mentions that "the French officers who are still held in Germany as prisoners of war have had to suffer nothing additional in the way of a captive inconvenience or rigor from the bad faith of their comrades."

Having premised so far, Count Bismarck continues

as follows:—But the matter assumes a different aspect, from the fact that the government of National Defence of France officially approves of this breach of faith on the part of officers who have escaped from their parole, by giving them commissions in the armies which are fighting against us, while from the commands of the French army actively engaged in the field no protest has yet come against the entrance of these faithless officers into their lines, although it has been made evident to the members of the Paris government that all officers holding commissions under them become participants in the responsibility which attaches to the breach of faith which has been committed by these individuals against the usages of war. Under these circumstances the government of the North German Confederation is placed in the necessity of taking into consideration the question whether it is compatible with the military interests of the country to further grant those favors to French officers which they have hitherto enjoyed.

The government of his Majesty the King (William) has also placed before it the still graver question of what amount of confidence it can place in the fulfillment of any conventions which may be concluded with French commanders, or the French government, without having had previously material guarantees for their due observance, and a reservation to the German governments of their own decisions and the rights thereof in this respect.

Count Bismarck concludes in the following words:—"I feel under the necessity of directing your attention and that of the government to which you are accredited to our experiences of the great importance which these matters and facts have with regard to the international relations of the countries with France, in order that any protests which the French rulers may raise against such prudential measures on our part may meet their proper appreciation."

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Rumor About Ducrot—Prince Napoleon Rebuffed—A French Protest—Hardships for Germany—Withdrawing Privileges—Miscellaneous Reports.

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1870.
It is again rumored that General Ducrot left Paris in a balloon on the 15th inst. to take command of an army corps in the field.

PRINCE NAPOLEON REBUFFED.
Prince Napoleon recently paid a visit to General Changarnier. His propositions relative to the French crown were instantly rejected.

A FRENCH PROTEST.

M. Chadoeur has sent a diplomatic despatch to the Cabinet of the Hague, in which he says that he learns with horror and indignation that four escaped French prisoners surrendered by the Dutch to the Germans were shot. He recalls to the attention of the Dutch Cabinet the principle that the rights of a people are a law superior to any ordinary question of justice, and protests that the courage and misfortune of the French soldiers give them a claim to hospitality among civilized constitutional States.

HARDSHIPS FOR GERMANY.

The *Morning Post*, in its issue of yesterday, predicts for the Prussians great hardships and losses during the coming winter, because the Parisians have demonstrated their ability to resist indefinitely.

ROUGH ON GAMBETTA.

It is said that the commune of Lyons has sent an address to the French government insisting upon fewer decrees and proclamations and more boldness and energy.

WITHDRAWING PRIVILEGES.

A despatch from Berlin says that, seeing that the French government sanctions the breaches of parole on the part of her soldiers, Prussia is considering the propriety of withdrawing certain privileges now extended to the French prisoners of war in Germany.

ESCAPE OF FRENCH PRISONERS FROM ANTWERP.

A telegram from Antwerp, dated to-day, states that twenty-two French prisoners who were confined in that city made their escape yesterday.

A LETTER FROM THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

Queen Augusta of Prussia has written the following letter to the editor of the journal published at the German Ladies' Fair in New York:—

BERLIN, Dec. 1, 1870.
I have received with true emotion the newspapers recording the proceedings of the fair which the Germans in New York had instituted with such marked success for the benefit of the wounded and the relatives of our brave army, and express to you my sincere thanks for having transmitted the same. In these grave times all bars of space, all differences of rank and confession fall. All Germans feel as one great family, and are inspired by one idea—the thought of the welfare of the dear Fatherland.

THE SUSPECTED ROGUES OF THE GRAFTON (MASS.) BANK ARRESTED IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1870.
A week or ten days ago two young men, giving the names of Simon Bolivar and Frank W. Kirby, came to Boston and put up at the Winthrop House, on Bowdoin street. One of them so far enlisted the affections of one of the servant girls of the house during their stay, that two or three days that she accompanied him when he left. All three of them went to Portland and put up at the Preble House. While they were there the girl "got mad" with her lover, for some cause unexplained, came back to Boston and returned to the Winthrop House. There she "told tales" of her late companions, among other things stating that they had a lot of greenbacks in a gold in their possession, and intimating that they knew about a certain recent bank robbery. The story inspired the zeal of the barber at the house, and he believing it would be possible to catch the supposed rogues, commenced a careful inspection of the various hotel registers in the city, and last evening discovered the names above mentioned on the book at the Tremont House. He forthwith communicated his suspicions and his knowledge to the Third Police, and officers Bolivar and Leggett acting upon it, went to the Tremont House and arrested the parties. Gold coin and greenbacks to the amount of \$1,300, two elegant gold watches and some diamonds were found in their possession. The men were very indignant at their arrest, protested their innocence and declared in the most positive terms that they could prove themselves guiltless. Kirby stated that he belongs in Springfield, but Bolivar was reticent on the cause of his arrest. Both men were elegantly dressed. There were other facts in the possession of the police which they decline to divulge, but it is supposed the arrested parties were connected with the late Grafton Bank robbery.

JUMPING ON A MAN.

An assault of an atrocious character was committed in Trenton late on Friday night. David Carr, an engineer of the railway, was near the freight depot and accused Thomas Hendrickson of turning on a switch, so that the engine Carr was driving ran off the track. Hendrickson was standing near the engine explaining the matter to Carr, when Carr kicked him savagely, having the advantage of standing on the engine. Hendrickson fell from the force of the kick and Carr jumped from the engine on to the body of him he deemed his foe. Hendrickson was severely injured. Dr. Diboie dressed the wounds, and Carr, who, for a moment, was considered a hero, was before Justice Dugan yesterday, and Carr was wanted.

There are now twenty-seven swinging bridges within the limits of Chicago, over the Chicago river and its branches.

TRENTON (N. J.) ITEMS.

Mr. Barker Gommere, for a long time Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Trenton, N. J., fell on Friday evening and severely injured himself in a fall which has previously caused him great pain, through a former accident. The gentleman faints three times before he could be conveyed to bed.

On Saturday Mr. Courtland Parker finished summing up in the cross bill, on behalf of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad and the court adjourned until after the holidays. Trenton, was opened with great rejoicing on Saturday morning. It is a spacious building, standing near the Assanpink creek bridge, Green street, and contains 20 stalls. The battle of Trenton will be celebrated in Trenton on Monday. The statue of Washington will be unveiled. Mr. Havens, a gentleman nearly ninety years of age, was the orator of the day, and was warmly applauded by the audience. He is commemorated by the great Christmas festival. Within the last few years he has been taken place in this respect, and the stern Prussians who disregarded the adornment of churches, and in some instances, looked on such a practice as sinful, now vie with each other as to who shall have the most artistic decking with evergreens.

The skating park in Trenton was open on Saturday, and there was a great gathering to witness the skating performance of Engler, who is called the king of the skating world.

During the past month 900 tramps have received relief from the city authorities of Trenton.

Councilman Becker, a democrat, has removed from Trenton to New York. The title in Council is now vacant. It is considered certain that a republican will be elected to fill the vacant seat. There is a determination in Trenton to have the Sunday law enforced on the sale of liquor. It has long been a matter of complaint that the sale of liquor is sold in a house that has not a private door for regular Sunday customers. The resolution of the Council has occasioned great indignation among the drink sellers, and it is likely an organization will be formed having for its object the repeal of the Sunday law.

Benjamin Moorhouse, reporter of the *Express*, in Trenton, is spoken of as the next mayor of the city.

The Methodist four day fair in Trenton, came to a conclusion on Saturday night. About 4,000 people visited the fair in, Washington Hall, during its continuance.

MR. CHASE SETS HIMSELF RIGHT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
To the Editor of the HERALD:—The statement which has appeared in your journal respecting me is entirely false and without foundation, and as I presume it was inserted through inadvertence or incorrect information, I respectfully request that you will insert this note.

E. D. CHASE.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 23.—Evening.—American securities closed quiet. The stock market closed quiet.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 23.—Petroleum closed firm at 50 1/2 francs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—Evening.—The cotton market closed firm at unchanged prices. The sale of the day has been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The total stock available at all ports bound to Liverpool is estimated at 49,000 bales, of which 24,000 are from the United States. The market is easier, but not quotably lower.

American Waltham Watches.

A very large assortment at unusually low prices.

BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift, A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE. 500 Broadway.

A.—Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and Retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS, 375 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS, 375 Broadway.

A.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers of the Celebrated and Upright PIANOFORTES.

Invites the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of Pianos, of the latest and most improved make, in exchange. Every Pianoforte warranted for five years. Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

WAREHOUSES, STEINWAY HALL, 109 and 111 East Fourth street, New York.

A Holiday Gift of Real Value.

One of Smith's American Organs. By far the best made.

DEGRAY & ELLISON, Agents, 37 Union square.

A Holiday Present.